

Provisions should also be made for qualifying the electors. According to the present provisions of the act, only qualified electors are permitted to vote.

As there are many now in the military service of the United States from this State, who have, since entering the service, arrived at a legal age, they should be entitled to the privileges of the act, and provisions should be made, giving authority to special constables to administer the necessary oaths.

Provision should also be made, giving to volunteers, officers having commission from United States authorities, who are citizens of this State, the right to vote at the polls of any company from this State in the brigade, division or corps to which they may be attached.

I would therefore recommend that the act be amended in these respects at an early day, that proper instructions and blanks may be forwarded to the field in season for the approaching election.

I herewith transmit the opinion of the Judges of the Supreme Court upon the question of the constitutionality of the law.

LAND REVENUE.

The agent appointed under the act providing for the sale of the land scrip, approved November 11, 1863, has effected a sale of the same. The proceeds of said sale amount to the sum of one hundred and twenty-six thousand two hundred and forty-one dollars and forty cents, which has been duly invested in the bonds of the State at par.

In October last, the Hon. Homer E. Royce, one of the agents appointed under the act, resigned the trust. I appointed Henry W. Hickok, Esq., of Burlington, to fill the vacancy.

VERMONT STATE UNIVERSITY AND ASSOCIATED COLLEGES.

The act incorporating the Vermont State University, and appropriating the income arising from the proceeds of the scrip for public lands, approved November 11, 1863, provides for the Union and incorporation of the three existing corporations in this State, the President and Fellows of Middlebury College, the University of Vermont and Norwich University, or either one of them, with the corporation created by the act aforesaid, and for the transfer and conveyance of all their property both real and personal to the State University.

It was strongly hoped that this act would have secured to the State and to the cause of education, the full beneficial results of a union of all the present colleges, and the formation of one institution, uniting the strength and resources of all, and realizing the true idea of a State University, managed and controlled by no sect or denomination, but established and maintained upon a broad and liberal basis, that should secure to the State that strength of position in all her educational interests with such an institution properly conducted alone can give. Efforts have been made during the past year to secure such an union and incorporation of the several colleges, but the difficulties which necessarily attend such an enterprise before harmony of action can be secured and a proper basis determined, have thus far prevented.

The University of Vermont has, however, elected to become united and incorporated with the State University, and have elected seven persons of their number to become members of the corporation created by the act aforesaid, and have transferred by their vote all the property of the University together with the rights to the rents and uses of the lands belonging to them, and have left for record and entered to be recorded in the office of the Secretary of State, in the book of records, a true and attested copy of the record of the proceedings of the meetings of their board, duly certified by their secretary, in compliance with the provisions of the act aforesaid.

By this act of union the corporation of the Vermont State University becomes on the first of November proximo, valid and legal, under and by virtue of said act of incorporation. To a partial extent there has been realized the plan of a state institution, into which shall be incorporated the elements contemplated by the act of Congress, namely: instruction in such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, not excluding other scientific and classical studies, in such manner as to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life.

It is to be hoped that the union of all the colleges will yet be effected—that the sentiment of the State, which has so strongly favored such an union and which has increased in proportion as the subject has been agitated, will yet find its realization in an institution strongly established on the broad basis of a university in its true idea, sustained and patronized by the people, and contributing by its power and influence to the great and paramount interests of education, until Vermont, now occupying a distinguished position by her devotion to the great cause of liberty, shall stand second to none in her institutions for the education of her people.

Time and a patient effort on the part of the friends of education can alone secure this end, and it is to be most earnestly hoped that this effort will not be relaxed. In order still to give opportunity for the accomplishment of an end so desirable, I would suggest the propriety of extending the time limited in the act incorporating the Vermont State University, so that, within any reasonable time in future, either one or both the other institutions in the State may become united with this if they so elect.

NATIONAL HALL FOR STATUARY.

By a joint resolution of the two houses of Congress at the last session, the old hall of the House of Representatives was set apart as a hall for statuary.

may, to be filled by the statues of the worthies from each and all the States.

The record which Vermont has made in the present struggle, as well as her past historic fame, renders it eminently fit and proper that she should be represented in the collection that will be gathered there, by a statue of some of her worthy heroes. Possessing in rich abundance and of a quality unsurpassed, the marble for such a work, and counting among her sons some of the best sculptors of modern times, from no other State could a work be produced that would combine so much of interest and be so eminently representative in its character, as Vermont. I commend the subject for your favorable consideration.

STATE AUDITOR.

The office of Auditor of Accounts became vacant in June last by the death of Hon. Joseph Bradley. I appointed Hon. Dagold Stewart of Middlebury to fill the vacancy. The proper bonds were duly executed and filed, and the books and papers of that department were duly passed over to him.

SURGEON GENERAL.

In October last I appointed Samuel W. Thayer, M. D., of Burlington, Acting Surgeon General of the State. Though there exists no law recognizing such an office, I felt that the interest of the State and welfare of the soldiers would be greatly promoted if there were some distinct department of that kind established, whose duty it should be to look carefully after the sanitary condition of the soldiers in the field and in the hospitals, and an officer appointed, who from his professional experience would be able to make from time to time such suggestions, and recommend such plans, as would conduce to their comfort and welfare.

In these respects I have derived great assistance during the past year from the ready and active co-operation of the Acting Surgeon General. In May last, at the opening of the summer campaign, when our soldiers suffered so severely in those memorable battles, I was enabled through the efficient preparation which had been made by him, to forward a corps of Surgeons directly to the field, where their services were greatly needed in administering to the wants and alleviating the suffering of our wounded.

I would therefore recommend that an act be passed establishing such an office, to be filled by appointment by the Governor, and to be attached to his staff, with the rank of Brigadier General; and that provision be made for a reasonable per diem compensation for actual services, and for the payment of his expenses.

ARMS FOR THE STATE.

In compliance with the joint resolution of the two houses, adopted at the last session, that the Governor be requested to solicit from the General Government five thousand stand of arms, to be deposited and kept in the arsenal of the United States within this State, subject to the order of the Governor, in case of invasion, insurrection or domestic violence, I made application to the Secretary of War, and obtained from him five thousand Springfield rifled muskets, with the necessary accoutrements and ordnance stores, which are now deposited in the United States arsenal at Vergennes.

ENLISTMENTS IN REBEL STATES.

By the provisions of the act of Congress, approved July 1, 1864, the Executive of each State was authorized to send recruiting agents into any of the States declared to be in rebellion except the States of Arkansas, Tennessee and Louisiana, to recruit volunteers under any call, under the provisions of said act.

In conformity with the provisions of said law, I issued the necessary orders, and appointed recruiting officers for the several stations, authorized by the orders of the War Department. Authority was given to such towns as desired to avail themselves of the benefits of this act, to deposit with the Treasurer of the State, to the credit of the Adjutant and Inspector General, the sum of three hundred dollars for each recruit desired by such town, not, however, exceeding forty per cent. of the whole number needed to be raised to fill the quota of such town under the then existing call of the President; the amount so deposited to be used for the payment of such bounties, and such necessary expenses incident thereto, as might be required to raise the men; the recruits so obtained to be mustered into the United States service for the general credit of the State of Vermont, and to be afterwards assigned to the credit of the several towns making such deposits, in proportion to the number of recruits for which each town should have made such deposit. Such sum of money as should remain in the Treasury, to be refunded to the several towns after final adjustment.

Twelve recruiting agents were appointed under this order, and were stationed as follows: Two at Nashville, Tenn., for the district of Georgia and Alabama; two at Hilton Head, for the district of South Carolina and Florida; two at Alexandria for the district of North-Eastern Virginia; three at Fortress Monroe, for the district of South-Eastern Virginia; three at Newburn for the district of North Carolina.

The number of towns which deposited money for obtaining recruits was one hundred and forty. The whole number of recruits obtained from this source was one hundred and twenty-four, who have been properly distributed among the towns entitled to them.

The details of the distribution, the expenses attending enlisting, and the amount of bounties paid, will more fully appear in the report of the Adjutant and Inspector General.

ENLISTMENTS FOR SERVICE WITHOUT THIS STATE.

I would respectfully call your attention to the present statute in reference to enlisting persons in this State for

military service without this State. Great difficulties have been experienced heretofore, and especially during the past year, from persons procuring enlistments of recruits in this State to serve in other States, and the present law is wholly inadequate to prevent the evil. The difficulties in the way of finding the necessary evidence to convict, and the small fine imposed, render it an easy matter for the offender to repeat the offense almost with impunity; and in some instances, where conviction has been had, the fine, though imposed to the full extent of the law, has been promptly paid, and the offender repeated almost in the face of the court who imposed it. At the high rates which have been paid abroad, as well as here in our State, for recruits, it is an easy matter to pay the fine imposed, and still leave the party obtaining the recruit a large margin for profit, while the victims of this abuse have been led away from their duties to their own State to find too late that they have been most shamefully deceived and imposed upon.

In addition to this, the practice which has obtained to so large an extent here in the State of trafficking in substitutes and recruits, has operated very prejudicially to the service, and with all the efforts of the State authorities, seconded by the efforts of the United States within the State, it has been found almost impossible to reach the difficulty and prevent the traffic.

I would invite your serious attention to the subject, and recommend such amendments to the present law, providing the most stringent and summary remedies, as will not only effectually prohibit the attempt to enlist men for other States, but also put an end to the system of "substitute brokerage" at home.

INSPECTOR OF FINANCE.

Under the law requiring the Governor annually to appoint an Inspector of Finance, to assist the Auditor of Accounts in his annual examination of the Treasurer's department, and to examine the books and papers in the Auditor's department, I appointed Evelyn Pierpont, Esq., of Rutland, who duly accepted the appointment, and entered upon the duties of the office.

THE SOLDIERS.

Fresh in the memory of us all are the deeds of noble valor and undaunted heroism achieved by the gallant sons of Vermont during the past year. History furnishes no brighter record than theirs. In every conflict, on every battlefield, ever and always the invincible heroes of the Green Mountain State. Their chivalric and wasted ranks speak in language stronger than words, of their daring bravery, their unyielding devotion and their fervent patriotism; and in after years, when the glittering pomp and circumstance of war shall have become mellowed into sober history, the memory of their high achievements will remain fresh as now in the hearts of all true patriots, and their names will be treasured as household words, and be passed on to generations yet to come, to kindle anew in their hearts the sentiments of loyalty and patriotism.

To those still engaged in the deadly strife would we this day speak in words of encouragement and praise. To them does the nation look with confidence and hope for its deliverance from the foe that seeks to destroy it. To them are turned the wailing eyes of millions of bondsmen, with trustful faith for deliverance from the power of the oppressor.

For the fallen! In our hearts do we mourn for them, and yet not altogether in sadness. Theirs was a glorious death. They died as the patriot loves to die; martyrs in the glorious cause of their country; and though their forms lay whitening on a stranger soil, yet they live still in the hearts of their countrymen, crowned with an imperishable fame.

"Those shall resist the empire of decay,
Whom time is over and wide have passed away;
Cold in the dust perished heroes may lie,
But that which warms it none can ever die."

THE STATE AND THE COUNTRY.

Once more has Vermont entered, in language not to be mistaken, her devotion to the great and cardinal principles of "Freedom and Unity." In the great struggle in which the nation is now convulsed, she has pursued no doubtful or hesitating course, but has steadily devoted herself with all the strength of her resources, to the great and paramount idea of sustaining its integrity. Freely has she offered her sons and with unflinching hands has she given of her substance, and now in the great crisis, when the returning season for the election of her chief magistrate, to provide over the councils of the nation, enters to disturb the already distracted state of the country, when upon the issues of this contest hang the last hopes of the rebels in arms and their sympathizers at home, she proudly leads the van, and sounds the key note in the great and glorious anthem of the Union.

The signal victories of our armies have inspired the Country with new and increasing confidence, and the ever narrowing circle of the conflict assures us beyond a doubt that the end is drawing near, and that the power of the rebellion is fast being broken. This day our hearts are doubly cheered by the tidings of renewed expressions of loyalty as State after State declares its unalterable determination to vindicate the power of government, to accept no terms of dishonorable peace, but to fight on till the last vestige of treason shall be removed, and all the States shall return to their rightful allegiance.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives, to you are now committed the sacred trusts of Constitution. In the hope that your labors will be characterized by that spirit of harmony and sound deliberation so essential to wise and prudent legislation, I commend you to the guidance and direction of Him who rules the destinies of nations, imploring you to seek His councils at all

times, and to no legislature that the Commonwealth may be advanced in all her material interests, and that as one of the great sisterhood of States, Vermont may still maintain her high position, and be made to contribute to the future, as she has in time past, to the extent of all her resources, to the maintenance of the Government under which we have so long lived and prospered.

J. GREGORY SMITH,
EXECUTIVE MESSNER, Montpelier, Oct. 13, 1864.

THE TRANSCRIPT.

ST. ALBANS.

Friday, Oct. 21, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

For President.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice-President.

ANDREW JOHNSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

For President Elector.

DANIEL KELLOGG, of Brattleboro.

ALBERT L. CATLIN, of Burlington.

For District Elector.

1st District—S. M. Dorr, of Rutland.

2d " " Ryland Fletcher, of Cavendish.

3d " " J. W. Swain, of Bellows Falls.

Presidential Election, November 8th, 1864.

The Union Presidential Electors.

The abridged official report of the late Union State Convention, held at Burlington, October 11th, 1864, will be found elsewhere, and we trust will be read with satisfaction.

Holding the electoral ticket, stand the names of Hon. Daniel Kellogg and the Hon. Albert L. Catlin—the one well known as a zealous and uncompromising war democrat and for many years a Judge of the Supreme Court, of tried ability, ability and integrity, and the other for many years an excellent farmer and manufacturer, and formerly under widely administration, United States Collector for the District of Vermont, a gentleman of proverbial liberality, undoubted ability and courtesy, and one whose loyalty and devotion to the Union cause points him out as the right man for the right place.

In the first Congressional District the choice of District Elector fell upon the Hon. Seneca M. Dorr, of Rutland, at present the representative from that town, and a man of fine culture and thoroughly devoted to the Union cause.

In the second district, the Convention chose the Hon. Ryland Fletcher, of Cavendish, well known as an Ex-Governor of Vermont, and a staunch friend of "Freedom and Unity."

In the third district, although the name of our townsman, Orange Adams, Esq., and Hon. Elijah Cleveland, of Covert, were widely and favorably mentioned, the choice of the Convention fell upon James W. Simpson, Esq., of Craftsbury in Orleans County, a hard-working Union man of great zeal and industry, a merchant of ability, who has achieved success and has never sought office, preferring that office should seek him. His election has given, we understand, very general satisfaction throughout the District, and especially in that part where for many years Mr. Simpson's excellent qualities have been apparent.

Such is the ticket which floats at our mast-head. Such is "the line on which we propose to fight it out" at the November election. Are our readers aware that the day of the Presidential election (November 8th) is near at hand, and do they realize what a solemn duty they have to perform? Never has there been a more important political election, and we trust, all freemen of the State will rally to the polls without a single exception, and stand by the flag that must continue to wave over the land of the brave and the home of the free."

OTHER SAYINGS AND DOINGS AT BURLINGTON.

In the evening Convention there was a magnificent torch light procession under the auspices of the Burlington Campaign Club. Not red, white and blue lanterns, with inscriptions of "Lincoln and Johnson," "Liberty and Union," as well as a portrait of President Lincoln, were borne by over two hundred stalwart men, and headed by Gimore's splendid band, these Union lovers marched through the chief streets of Burlington in admirable order and after excellent music. Fortunately the evening was propitious.

Private residences on the route were illuminated, among which were conspicuous those of Ira Shattuck, Oscar A. Burton, Jo. D. Hatch, Levi Underwood, Henry Loomis, Edward C. Loomis, William R. Vilas, T. R. Fletcher, O. A. Dodge, Charles Miller, Nathaniel Parker, Daniel Roberts and others. Residences of Capt. Marvin, Col. Cannon, Albert L. Catlin, Esq., and others not on the route, were also illuminated for the occasion.

After the procession had played its part in the programme, a large meeting was held at the headquarters of the Union Club in Strong's Block.

Judge Busted of New York, here made another grand speech as did also Dr. E. D. Warner, of New Haven. Cheers for General Stannard were cordially given and several capital songs were sung, and among them the excellent campaign song, written by Gen. D. N. C. Clarke, for the Plattsburgh demonstration last month.

Still later, Lieut. Gov. Underwood, Col. Cannon and Hon. Albert L. Catlin were serenaded by the band, who with the accompanying party were invited in and elegantly entertained by those hospitable gentlemen. The gratification given to the occasion by Gimore's Band was great, and good music was furnished by them in good taste and abundance.

It was a matter of remark that neither the Governor nor any member of congress, except Hon. Frederic E. Woodbridge, was in Burlington, though all were specially invited. The State of Senator Foot's health forbade his attendance, greatly to the regret of his numerous friends.

The State Convention was a successful notwithstanding poor railroad arrangements, bad weather and the absence of certain political dignitaries.

On Wednesday evening, Oct. 12th, there was yet another public meeting at the Town Hall in Burlington, to hear Col. Frank E. Howe, State agent for the relief of soldiers, &c. This was an interesting meeting but thinly attended. Col. Howe addressed the meeting familiarly and told anecdotes, showing the need of associations for the relief of soldiers, and is evidently a man of great industry and depth of feeling.

Remarks were then made by Judge Busted, and Hon. Rufus F. Andrews, Col. Howe by urgent request, repeated feelingly and touchingly. Mr. Bakers choice poem on "the empty sleeve," composed for the reception of Gen. Howard at Portland. Hon. Daniel Roberts was then compelled to sing a capital song, in the chorus of which the entire audience took a part, and with cheers for Col. Howe and three for the Union, the meeting adjourned.

The organization of a campaign club and the thorough system in which its business is managed, enable the Burlingtonians to do these things up in a creditable manner. The club room is supplied with abundance of campaign documents for distribution. It is well furnished and kept open day and evening for reading and discussion, and under the charge of Mr. Edward Smith, is doing effective service in the present campaign.

We respectfully wish upon the good Union people of St. Albans and vicinity the great importance of establishing an Union club at St. Albans, at an early day—not only for campaign purposes, but that it may be an effective organization in the county so long as the Union is exposed to any danger.

The town committee and others should see to this at once—secure a convenient place and put the matter in train for the establishment and maintenance of an Union club. "Now's the time and now's the hour."

Union State Convention.

The freemen of Vermont in favor of the election of Lincoln and Johnson, met at the Town Hall in Burlington, on Tuesday, Oct. 11th, 1864, at 12 M., and were called to order by Hon. John W. Stewart, Chairman of the State Committee.

The permanent organization of the Convention was effected by the appointment of the following officers:

President—Hon. John Porter of Hartford.

Vice Presidents—Hon. A. B. Gardner, Pennington; Hon. C. C. P. Baldwin, Bradford; Hon. W. L. Sowles, Swanton.

Secretaries—Geo. H. Bigelow, Burlington; A. N. Swain, Bellows Falls; Charles M. Gay, Rutland.

The Committee on nominations reported the following electoral ticket:

At Large—Daniel Kellogg, of Brattleboro; Albert L. Catlin, of Burlington.

For District Electors—First District, S. M. Dorr, of Rutland; Second District, Ryland Fletcher, of Cavendish; Third District, James W. Simpson, of Craftsbury.

The ticket as reported was unanimously adopted.

Hon. L. B. Englesby from the Committee on resolutions reported the following which were accepted and adopted:

Resolved, That the Union party of Vermont in this, its first Convention, since the nomination of Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, heartily ratify their nomination, and pledge to them a united and hearty support in the coming election.

Resolved, That this election will declare to the rebels and to the world, our determination that in this government of the people, bullets shall not overthrow ballots, but that as in earlier days, officers lawfully elected shall be peacefully obeyed.

Resolved, That we congratulate the army and its loyal supporters everywhere, on the glorious progress of the work of putting down the rebellion.

and that to the gallant soldiers of the Union we offer not pity but praise, not care and protection only, but reinforcements and the right to vote; not sympathy alone, but grateful recognition and reward.

Resolved, That we accept the issue tendered at Chicago, and declare that justice, humanity, the cause of free government and the public welfare demand that there shall be no cessation of hostilities until the authority of the United States Government is again acknowledged and obeyed throughout every acre of the National domain.

The Convention was then eloquently addressed by Hon. Richard Busted, Hon. Rufus F. Andrews, and Colonel Frank E. Howe, of New York, Hon. Ryland Fletcher of Waterbury, Hon. Ryland Fletcher of Cavendish, Hon. C. W. Willard of Montpelier, and Hon. L. E. Clattenden of Burlington.

After music from Gimore's Band of Boston, and a patriotic song by the "Union Club" of Burlington, the Convention adjourned sine die.

SPECIAL INCOME TAX.—The special tax of 5 per cent. on the income of 1863 is now due and the Assessor and his Assistants are busy in perfecting the list. It will be noticed that the U. S. Assessor gives notice in our advertising columns that he will hear and determine all appeals from the action of the Assistant Assessors at the office of Horace H. Farnsworth in St. Albans, on the 22nd day of October 1864, and at East Alburgh October 31st 1864. It should be borne in mind that all appeals to him should be made in writing. This is absolutely necessary to secure a proper adjustment of all differences. We would invite especial notice to other requirements mentioned in the official advertisement of Hon. Henry C. Adams, U. S. Assessor, which will be found in another column.

WAR NEWS.

FROM GRANT.

All is quiet here except that a Washington telegram says that good news may be expected soon. Secretary Stanton has gone to City Point, taking with him the quartermaster, commissary and surgeon generals, ostensibly to confer with Gen. Grant upon the war estimates for the ensuing year. It is believed that by the transfer of the seat of war to the cotton States, a considerable reduction of expenditures may be made, especially in the forage and subsistence departments.

An important reconnaissance was made on Thursday 13th inst., by two divisions of the fourth corps under Gen. Terry. The expedition proceeded to the right of our right wing, and after advancing some distance, came upon and drove in the rebel pickets, and continued on to the Central or Durburn road, running up to Richmond. They had not gone up this road far before they were met by opposing skirmishers, and pressing on, Terry's men found themselves in front of a new and formidable line of rebel works, strongly garrisoned by Hoke's and Fild's divisions. This was an important discovery. These works had been built since the battle of the 29th ult., and were designed to supply the place of those taken from them on that day. The enemy opened on our men from these works and a severe fight ensued. Gen. Terry made an assault on the fortifications, but deeming it impracticable to take them with the force at his disposal, and having satisfactorily accomplished the design of the expedition, returned to camp. As soon as his troops commenced to withdraw, the rebels sallied out and attacked, but they were severely repulsed, their dead and wounded thickly strewn the ground. Our force was afterward allowed to return unmolested. Our loss in killed, wounded, and missing was about 400. The only suffering on an equal extent.

Gen. Butler sent out a reconnaissance on the north side of the James river on Saturday. They advanced two and one half miles towards Richmond and returned without loss. They met small squads of rebels, and only some slight skirmishing took place. An army letter says the enemy exercise the utmost vigilance to prevent desertions from their ranks. The rebel cavalry appear to have been massing on our left, meditating it was supposed, a raid on the railroad near Warren's Station. Preparations were made to give them a fitting reception. Many new recruits have arrived, drilling was going on at all hours of the day. Cannon and musket shots were frequently exchanged by the opposing armies. A soldier belonging to the 2d Maryland regiment has been shot for desertion.

An 18th corps correspondent says the rebel force in our front is being rapidly replaced by Lee's veterans. It was at first composed entirely of impressed material of all descriptions that could be seized in Richmond. The prisons even were emptied to defend the city.

Gen. Lee is kept constantly on the move, first north of the James then south of Petersburg; and the strain upon his physical endurance is very great.

The rebel works in front of Fort Harrison are so constructed as to completely enfilade each other. Directly in front of them is a swamp. The taking of these works appears to be the next movement by our army, but it will be a hard job.

A portion of the army of the Potomac is so near the South Side railroad that our men hear the trains moving. FROM SHERMAN.

Gen. Schofield arrived at Chattanooga Saturday, and assumed the general direction of affairs at that post. The enemy is reported in force at Dalton. Col. Johnson of the 4th U. S. colored troops was making a determined defense at Chattanooga, which is strongly fortified and supplied with troops to make protection and defense successful. Sherman is close on Hood's rear, and undoubtedly will make it a hornet's nest for him.

Advices from General Sherman to the evening of Oct. 16th indicate that Hood after having struck the railroad in the neighborhood of Dalton and Resaca has fallen back before Sherman without fighting, abandoning his great movement upon our line of communications. He has torn up some 15 miles of the road from Resaca north, but the injury will be repaired without difficulty. The interruption will cause no inconvenience to Sherman's army as his stores of supplies south of the break as well as north of it are ample. Hood has retreated towards the southwest. His rear left Dalton in haste at 6 o'clock on Sunday morning.

Gen. Sheridan reports that the rebel army under Early, but apparently under Longstreet, having appeared in the vicinity of Strasburg his forces moved to attack them on Saturday. Crook, who had the advance fought the rebels drawn up in four lines of battle, but upon his charging them with his accustomed impetuosity they broke and withdrew in considerable disorder without giving an opportunity for any serious conflict. Sheridan reports them as continuing their rout in haste far up the valley.

Col. Grimescourt, commanding the 13th N. Y. cavalry, has succeeded in surprising a camp of the outlaw and freebooter Mosby in the Blue Ridge mountains, capturing his artillery, consisting of four pieces, with munitions complete.

CHAS. A. DANA.
Asst. Sec. of War.

The Charleston Mercury of the 11th has a despatch from Mobile dated Oct. 10th, which says, on Saturday afternoon a rebel battery opened fire on the gunboats and whipped them off. On Sunday the same batteries opened on a side-wheel steamer and killed and disabled her. This morning all but two vessels disappeared, but came back in the evening.

Great sensation was created at Baltimore, Monday morning, caused by the simultaneous seizure by the military authorities, of a number of large business houses and closing their establishments by a guard of soldiers. The seizures are understood to be pursuant to orders emanating from the War Department. Nothing definite is known as to the charges which induced these seizures. They are said to be against contractors and rebel mail carriers. All proprietors, clerks and other employees found on premises seized, have been arrested and sent to Washington on a special train.

In Washington on the same day a number of stores were closed by the military authorities and guards placed over them. The principals and clerks were taken into custody on suspicion of being engaged in selling goods to blockade runners. The appearance of many vessels recently captured at sea, it is said, caused for the proceedings.

In Alexandria, on Sunday, the people were thrown into consternation by the arrest of 25 or 30 of the most prominent southern citizens, in accordance with a late military order. Next morning some of them were placed prominently upon platforms of the Manassas Railroad cars, as a precaution against firing on the trains by guerrillas.

NEWS SUMMARY.

—Hood's rebel army in Tennessee has received a drove of 3000 beef cattle from Texas.

—The guerrilla band that lately entered Harrodsburg, Ky., has as its second officer in command a desperate woman, who goes by the name of Lieut. Flowers.

—A Mr. Robbins recently died in Chicago, and left \$3,000,000 to his heirs.

—The oldest officer in the French army is Col. Frosney, aged 106 years. He is blind, but otherwise bright.

—A soldier of the 130th Illinois 100 day men, while stealing potatoes in St. Louis, Sunday, was shot by a citizen who fired two charges from a double-barrelled shot-gun, lodging 170 shots in the soldier's breast without hurting him much.

—Gen. Fessenden, son of the secretary of the treasury, is assigned to duty on Gen. Doubleday's military commission.

—Forty-seven quartermaster's employees, who refused to go to Virginia for the purpose of assisting in clearing the Manassas Gap railroad of timber, were arrested and committed to the guard-house.